THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

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The Lead Mines,

In Wythe County for sale.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond district, June 8th, 1802.

BETWEEN,

Edmund Pendleton and Peter Lyons, surviving adminiſtrators of the eſtate of John Robinſon, dec. Pltffs.

AND

Mary Byrd, widow and adminiſtratrix of the honorable William Byrd, Eſq. deceaſed, Charles Carter, of Shirley, John Byrd, ſon, heir and deviſee of the ſaid William Byrd, deceaſed, Robert Nelſon, Eſq. and Suſanna his wife, and Polly Robinſon, ſiſters and co-heirs of John Chiſwell Robinſon, deceaſed, Patrick Henry, Eſq. Charles Lynch, Charles Carter of Stafford, and Elizabeth his wife, William Griffin and Suſanna his wife, William Nelſon, & Lucy his wife, and —— Lewis, eldeſt ſon and heir of Mary Lewis, deceaſed, which ſaid Elizabeth, Suſanna, Mary and Lucy, were daughters and co-heirs of John Chiſwell and John Carter Littlepage, Defts.

ON the petition of Samuel Payne and John Feild, with the aſſent of the plaintiffs in this cauſe, and for reaſons appearing to the court, the money for which the Lead-Mines mentioned in the decree of this court pronounced on the eighth day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety one, together with fourteen hundred acres of land thereunto belonging, not having been paid by Moſes Auſtin and company, the purchaſers, or any perſon for them, according to the times limited for payment in, and by that decree, and the condition of the bond given to ſecure the payment thereof, by Stephen Auſtin and Moſes Auſtin, partners of the ſaid company, and their ſureties, of whom the petitioners are two, it is the opinion of the court, and it is decreed and ordered accordingly, that the ſale made in purſuance of that decree be ſet a ſide, and that the premiſes aforeſaid be again ſold by public auction, at the door of the Eagle-Tavern in the city of Richmond, to the higheſt bidder, on or before the ſeventeenth day of Auguſt next; that the ſaid Lead Mines and premiſes be ſold on a credit of nine months for one moiety of the purchaſe money, and eighteen months for the other, that bond and good ſecurity bearing intereſt from the day of ſale, be entered into by the purchaſer or purchaſers, and made payable to John Wickham, John Warden and Wm. Hay, who are appointed commiſſioners to conduct the ſaid ſale either jointly or by any two of them, and to take the ſaid bond, in truſt for ſuch perſon, or perſons, as ſhall upon the final decree be adjudged to be entitled to the ſaid purchaſe money, it being intended, that the ſame ſhall abide the deciſon of the court, in like manner as the ſaid land and premiſes would have done, had no ſale been directed by this, or the aforeſaid decree, but this decree is made upon the following conditions, to wit, that the bond entered into by the former purchaſers and their ſureties ſhall remain as a ſecurity for any ſums which may be found deficient, between the purchaſe money to be raiſed by the ſale now directed, and what is now due on the ſaid bond for principal and intereſt, together with all rents accrued or accruing on the premiſes ſince the ſaid former ſale, with all expenſes to be occaſioned by the ſale now directed: that in caſe more than ſufficient for theſe purpoſes ſhall be raiſed by that ſale, the ſame ſhall be applied to the credit of the ſaid former purchaſers: that the ſum of five thouſand pounds current money of Virginia at the leaſt, ſhall be bidden for the ſaid Lead Mines and premiſes upon the terms aforeſaid, on failure of which, the commiſſioners aforeſaid, or any two of them are further directed to make no ſale, in the event of a ſale to make no conveyance, until the money is paid, or until the further order of this court, to make known the conditions aforeſaid, in an advertiſement to be publiſhed for eight weeks ſucceſſively in two of the gazettes printed in the city of Richmond, deſcribing the property to be ſold, and advertiſing the time and place of ſale, and to make report of their proceedings in purſuance of this decree, to this court, in order to a final decree.

A Copy,
Teſte,
PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C. R. D.

Richmond, June 18, 1802.

☞ The property mentioned in the foregoing decree, will be ſold, upon the terms and under the conditions therein ſpecified, at the door of the Eagle Tavern in this city, on Tueſday the ſeventeenth day of Auguſt next, between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M. by

JOHN WARDEN,
JOHN WICKHAM,
Wm. HAY, } *Com'rs.*

N. B. A deſcription of the works and the improvements made by the preſent proprietors, drawn up by Stephen Auſtin, one of the company, is lodged with the commiſſioners to be ſhewn to any perſon who may be inclined to purchaſe. (12aw8w)

Norfolk, June 18, 1802.

ORDERED,

THAT the Treaſurer advertiſe in the public papers, that the SHARES of *delinquent ſubſcribers* to the DISMAL SWAMP CANAL COMPANY will be ſold on Thurſday the 29th July next, unleſs the arrearages are paid up before that day.

Thomas Newton,
Aug. Slaughter,
Rob't. Bouſh,
III. *James Hunter,* } *Directors.*

THIRD NOTICE.

In the caſe of Hezekiah L. Wight *and* Benjamin Harris,

BANKRUPTS.

THE commiſſioners in a commiſſion of bankrupt awarded and iſſued againſt Hezekiah L. Wight and Benjamin Harris, merchants, under the firm of Wight and Harris, of the city of Richmond, intend to meet on Wedneſday the 14th day of July next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond aforeſaid, in order to take the laſt examination of the ſaid bankrupts; when and where they are hereby required to ſurrender themſelves, and make a full diſcloſure and diſcovery of all their eſtate and effects, and finiſh their examination; and the creditors who have not hitherto proved their debts under the ſaid commiſſion, may then and there attend and prove the ſame, and aſſent or diſſent from the allowance of the ſaid bankrupts certificate.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

City of Richmond, June 19, 1802.

RAN-AWAY

FROM the Reeds in Caroline, without the ſmalleſt provocation, on the 5th inſt. A NEGRO MAN named *TOBY*. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 25 years of age, very black, quick of ſpeech, with a ſmall ſcar at the corner of his mouth, (I think on the left ſide, and rather upon the upper lip) by which he can eaſily be diſtinguiſhed, trimly made, and very active. He carried away with him ſundry clothes, and amongſt other things a cotton jacket with blue cuffs and pocket flaps, a black coat, and light colored caſſimere breeches. It is probable that he is on the plantation of Mr. Wright at the lower end of Spotſylvania, not more than four miles from the Bull Church in Caroline county, where he has a mother, and, at an adjoining plantation, a father: or he may have gone into Middleſex county, where he was born and bred, and may be on ſome of the eſtates of Richard Corbin, eſq. A reaſonable reward will be given on his delivery to me.

WILLIAM GUY.

The Reeds, Caroline county, July 10th, 1802. } [4t.]

FOR SALE,

THAT LARGE AND PLEASANT

HOUSE,

SITUATED on the Hay-Market ſquare, in this city, at preſent occupied by Mr. Henry Banks; alſo a ſmaller one adjoining, ſuitable for a ſmall family, with ſufficient ground incloſed for gardens, &c. to both. The healthy and airy ſituation of theſe houſes, render them an a deſirable reſidence for genteel families.

I will give a convenient credit for either or both, or take country produce or European goods in part payment.—Thoſe houſes are now under a general repair and may be ſaid to be as good as new. I have ſeveral ſmall houſes to let, calculated for ſtudents or a ſmall family, to be furniſhed, if required. A few ſteady genteel Boarders can be accommodated.

J. PRYOR.

Richmond, Hay-Market, July 13th, 1802. } [tf.

NOTICE

The Co-partnerſhip. of

M'Craw & Gwathmey,

HAVING diſſolved on the 8th inſtant, in conſequence of the death of Mr. Miller W. M'Craw, all perſons indebted to as well as thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid firm, are requeſted to call on me for a final adjuſtment of the ſame.

Robert Gwathmey,
Surviving partner of M'Craw & Gwathmey.

Richmond July 12, 1802. (8t)

THERE will be a petition to the next Aſſembly for the raiſing the ferriage at Frazer Ferry, in King-William county. 12aw3m

THOMAS R. EVANS,
preſent proprietor of ſaid Ferry.

From the PORT FOLIO.

[We are glad to have an early opportunity to give a liberal annalyſis of Mr. WINDHAM's ſentiments, reſpecting an inſidious, hypocritical, and ſhort-lived peace. We the more cheerfully publiſh every thing, which can reflect honor on this great ſtateſman, becauſe he is a ſhining pupil of that ſchool, whoſe politics, weighed in the balance of experience, have never proved wanting. If Burke and Windham be erroneous, then is this

" PILLAR'D firmament *rottenneſs*,
And earth's baſe built on *ſtubble*."]

Review of the ſpeech of the Right Hon. William Windham, delivered in the Houſe of Commons, November 4th, 1801, on the report of an addreſs to the throne, approving of the preliminaries of peace with the Republic of France.

Mr. Windham began his ſpeech, which diſplays the ſpirit, the temper, and the wiſdom of a ſtateſman, of a genuine patriot who loves his country and underſtands her real intereſts, with lamenting what appeared to him the probable conſequences of the preliminary treaty of peace. He conſiders the ſubſtance of the arguments advanced by miniſters and their ſupporters to be this—that France has the *power* of deſtroying us, but they hope ſhe will not have the *inclination*. He then, very naturally, burſts out into the following exclamation: " That I ſhould live to ſee the day, when ſuch arguments could be uſed in a Britiſh houſe of commons!—that I ſhould have lived to ſee a houſe of commons, where ſuch arguments could be heard with patience, and even with complacency!" Mr. W. collects, from the ſpeeches on the other ſide, that miniſters reject the ſuppoſition of any actual neceſſity to make peace, but that they made it in order to anticipate ſuch neceſſity; and thence he contends, that we have acted as Menou acted at Alexandria, and are conſequently like him, *conquered!* for, he adds, " I know not what other definition we want of being conquered, than that a country can ſay to us, 'We can hold out, and you cannot; make peace, or we will fall in you: and that you, in conſequence, muſt make peace upon terms which muſt render the renewal of hoſtilities, under any provocation, more certainly fatal than a continuation of that war, which you already declare yourſelves unable to bear."

The idea of making the concluſion of peace a mere queſtion of arithmetical calculation, and ſo regulating the moſt important concerns of a great empire, by the narrow contracted notions of a counting-houſe, is moſt pointedly and ſucceſsfully ridiculed. Mr. W. readily admits that if the mere pecuniary value of the territory actually conceded to us by the peace, or of that to be acquired by a continuation of the war, were to conſtitute the only ground of conſideration, the peace would have his approbation; but, he truly ſtates, that a ſtateſman ought alſo to conſider " the effect which peace made in ſuch and ſuch circumſtances, is likely to have on the character and eſtimation of the country; a ſpecies of poſſeſſion, which, though not tangible nor viſible, is as much a part of national ſtrength, and has as real a value, as any thing that can be turned into pounds and ſhillings, that can be told by the ſcore or hundred, or weighed out in averdupoiſe." This language, no doubt, ſounded oddly to the frigid calculators of revenue and expenſe, but it will be perfectly intelligible to ſtateſmen and politicians, properly ſo called. As to the eſtimation of the country in the minds of foreign powers, we have heard that a nobleman of great information and talents, who has recently returned from the continent, reports, that before the peace they *feared* us, ſince the peace they *deſpiſe* us. The ſubſequent remarks on the value of national honor are excellent: theſe are ſtrengthened by the authority of Mr. Fox and of Junius; the latter of whom ſpeaking of the buſineſs of the Faulkland Iſlands, ſaid, " To depart, in the minuteſt article, from the nicety and ſtrictneſs of punctilio, is as dangerous to national honor, as it is to female virtue. The woman who admits of one familiarity ſeldom knows where to ſtop, or what to refuſe; and when the councils of a great country give way in a ſingle inſtance, when they are once inclined to ſubmiſſion, every ſtep accelerates the rapidity of their deſcent." When it is conſidered that ſuch was the language uſed by a writer who courted the favor of the people; and we contraſt it it with the arguments *now* employed for the ſame purpoſe, what a lamentable inference muſt be drawn from the compariſon! If France can appreciate ſuch a ſtate of things, we are, indeed, a conquered people!

In the next branch of his argument, Mr. W. examines whether we are left in a better ſituation by the peace, than we ſhould have been placed in by a continuation of the war; and for this purpoſe he takes a view of the terms of peace.

" The deſcription of theſe is ſimple and eaſy: France gives nothing, excepting Trinidad and Ceylon. England gives every thing. If it were of any conſequence to ſtate what in diplomatic language was the baſis of this treaty, we muſt ſay, that it had no *one* baſis; but that it was the *uti poſſidetis*, with the additional of all the other Engliſh conqueſts, on the part of France. But what may be the technical deſcription of the treaty, is, comparatively, of little importance. It is the reſult that is material, and the extent of power and territory, now, by whatever means, actually remaining in the hands of France. The enumeration of this, liable indeed in part to be diſputed, but upon the whole ſufficiently correct, may be made as follows:

" In Europe—France poſſeſſes the whole of the continent, with exception of Ruſſia and Auſtria. If it be ſaid that parts of Germany, and the northern courts of Denmark and Sweden are not fairly deſcribed as being immediately under the controul of France, we muſt balance this conſideration by remarking the influence which France poſſeſſes in theſe governments, and the commanding poſition which ſhe occupies with reſpect to Auſtria, by the poſſeſſion of Switzerland, and thoſe countries which have been conſidered always, and twice in the courſe of the preſent war, have proved to be, the direct inlet into the heart of her dominion.

" In Aſia—Pondicherry, Mahe, Cochin, Negapatam, the Spice Iſlands.

" In Africa—the Cape of Good Hope, Goree, Senegal.

" In the ſea that is incloſed by theſe three continents, which connects them all, and furniſhes to us in many reſpects our beſt and neareſt communication with them—the Mediterranean—every port and poſt except Gibraltar, from one end of it to the other, including the impregnable and invaluable port of Malta; ſo as to exclude us from a ſeat, which it had ever before been the anxious policy of Great Britain to keep in her hands—and to render it now, truly and properly, what it was once idly called, the Sea of France.

" In the Weſt Indies—St. Domingo, both the French and Spaniſh Martinico, St. Lucie, Guadaloupe, Tobago, Curracoa.

" In North-America—St. Pierre and Miquelon, with a right to the fiſheries in the fulleſt extent to which they were ever claimed; Louiſiana, (ſo it is ſuppoſed) a word dreadful to be pronounced, to all who conſider the conſequences with which that ceſſion is pregnant whether as it acts northward, by its effects upon the United States, or ſouthward, as opening a direct paſſage into the Spaniſh ſettlements in America.

" In South-America—Surinam, Demerara, Berbice, Eſſequibo, taken by us and now ceded;—Guiana, and by the effect of the treaty fraudulently ſigned by France with Portugal, juſt before the ſignature of theſe preliminaries, a tract of country extending to the river Amazon, and giving to France the command of the entrance into that river. Whether, by any ſecret article, the evils of this ceſſion will prove to have been done away, time will diſcover. In fact, be that as it may, France may be ſaid to poſſeſs the whole of the Spaniſh and Portugueſe ſettlements upon that continent. For who ſhall ſay, that ſhe has not the command of thoſe ſettlements, when ſhe has the command of the countries to which they belong; *cum cuſtodit ipſos cuſtodes?* She has, in truth, whatever part of the continent of South-America ſhe chooſes to occupy; and as far as relates to the Spaniſh part, without even the neceſſity, a neceſſity that probably would not coſt her much, of infringing any part of the preſent treaty.

" Such is the grand and comprehenſive circle to which the New Roman Empire may be ſoon expected to ſpread, now that peace has removed all obſtacles, and opened to her a ſafe and eaſy paſſage into the three remaining quarters of the globe.—Such is the power which we are required to contemplate without diſmay! under the ſhade of whoſe greatneſs we are invited to lie down with perfect tranquility and compoſure! I ſhould be glad to know, what our anceſtors would have thought and felt in this ſituation? What thoſe weak and deluded men, ſo inferior to the politicians of the preſent day, the Marlboroughs, the Godolphins, the Somers,' the king Williams, all thoſe who viewed with ſuch apprehenſion the power of Louis XIV. what they would ſay to a peace, which not only confirms to France the poſſeſſion of nearly the whole of Europe, but extends her empire over every other part of the globe. Is there a man of them, who would not turn in his coffin, could he be ſenſible to a twentieth part of that which is paſſing as perfect matter of courſe, in the politics of the preſent moment?

" But to all theſe mighty dangers we have, it ſeems, one great ſecurity to oppoſe; not that degrading and baſtard ſecurity to which I have before adverted, and to which, I fear, I muſt again recur—that France is *laſſata*, if not *ſatiata*; that having run down her prey, ſhe will be content to ſpare it, and be willing for a while to leave us unmoleſted; but a rational, ſober, well-founded ſecurity, applicable to the ſuppoſition that ſhe may not be wanting in the will to hurt us, but will happily not poſſeſs the power. This great ſecurity we are told, is our wealth. We are, it ſeems, ſo immenſely rich, our proſperity ſtands on ſo ſure and wide a baſis, we have ſuch a pyramid of gold, ſo beautifully conſtructed, and ſo firmly put together, that we may ſafely let in all the world to do their worſt againſt us; they can never overturn it, and might ſpend ages in endeavouring to take it to pieces. We ſeem to conſider our commercial proſperity, like thoſe articles of property, timber, marble, and others of that ſort, which, however valuable, may be ſafely left unguarded, being too weighty and bulky to be carried away.

" Sir, the firſt circumſtance that ſtrikes one in this ſtatement, is, that odd inconſiſteney, by which a country that makes peace on account of its poverty, is to reſt its whole hope of ſecurity in that peace, upon its wealth. If our wealth will protect us, it is a great pity that this diſcovery was not made long ago, it would have ſaved us many years of painful ſtruggle: have kept in our hands a great additional portion of theſe very means of protection, and have leſſened conſiderably the dangers againſt which ſuch protection is wanted."

The ſucceeding pages are devoted to the eſtabliſhment of this poſition, not more alarming than juſt;—" with its preſent feelings the country never *can* go to war again, let France do what ſhe will"—and having proved this, Mr. W. adds—" Sir, are theſe idle dreams, the phantom of my own diſordered imangination? or are they real and ſerious dangers, the exiſtence of which no man of common ſenſe, let his opinions of the peace be what they may, will attempt to deny? The utmoſt that any man will pretend to ſay, is, that he hopes (and ſo do I) that the evil apprehended will not happen; and that, great as the riſk may be, he thinks it preferable to thoſe riſks which would attend a continuation of the war. None but *the moſt weak or inconſiderate*, if they are not diſaffected, or abſorded in the ſenſe of *ſome immediate perſonal intereſt*, will feel, when they ſhall well underſtand the ſubject, that there is any cauſe of *joy* or *rejoicing*." We believe, indeed, the *delirium of joy* is pretty well over, though the *daily* efforts of ſome perſons, included in Mr. W's exceptions, are directed to produce its revival; and to ſtigmatize as *audacious*, as men actuated by *ſelfiſh, dark, malignant* paſſions,* all who preſume to think with Mr. W. on the ſubject of peace, and not implicitly to ſubſcribe to the infallibility of themſelves and their employers. We have even been aſſured that a member of adminiſtration propoſed to diſmiſs a gentleman from a public ſituation, the duties of which he had conſcientiouſly diſcharged, to the univerſal ſatisfaction of all who have had an opportunity of obſerving his conduct; and at a critical time, with much perſonal danger to himſelf, becauſe he had dared to diſapprove the peace, and ſupport his opinions by fair argument. The propoſition, however, is ſaid to have been rejected with firmneſs, by the premier, who juſtly repreſented ſuch a proceeding as highly oppreſſive in itſelf, and as ſubverſive in its effects of the freedom of the preſs. His conduct certainly did him honour; though it was no more than a knowledge of his character would have led us to expect; for, however we may differ from him in opinion on the ſubject of the peace, we ſhall be ever ready to do juſtice to the amiable qualities of his heart and mind.

To return from this digreſſion: Mr. Windham obſerves, that " we are become of a ſudden great *hopers*. We *hope* the French will have no inclination to hurt us—we *hope*, now peace is come, and the preſſure of war, as it is called, taken off, that the French empire will fall a prey to diſſentions, and finally fall to pieces, &c."

Alas, *our* fears are greater than our *hopes*; we fear, that on the temple of peace which we have entered the ſame inſcription might with propriety be put as Dante put on the gate of a very different place.—

Laſciate ogni *ſperanza* voi, ch'entrate.

" But," ſays Mr. W. " We have another hope, founded on rather a contrary ſuppoſition, namely, that Buonaparte, now that he is king himſelf—and a king he is, ſo far as power can make one—will no longer be an encourager of thoſe abſurd and miſchievous doctrines which, however, they may have helped him to the throne, will be as little pleaſing to him now that he fairly ſeated there, as to any the moſt legitimate monarch. Sir, I agree, that Buonaparte, like other demagogues and friends of the people, having deluded and gulled the people ſufficiently to make them anſwer his purpoſe, will be ready enough to teach them a different leſſon, and to forbid the uſe of that language towards himſelf, which he had before inſtructed them in, as perfectly proper towards others. Never was there any one, to be ſure, who uſed leſs management in that reſpect: or who left all the admirers of the French revolution, within and without—all the admirers of it, I mean as a ſyſtem of liberty—in a more whimſical and laughable ſituatoin. Every opinion for which they have been contending, is now completely trodden down, and trampled under foot, and held out in France to the greateſt poſſible contempt and deriſion. The honourable gentlemen *on the oppoſition benches* have really great reaſon to com-

* Vide the twin-brothers, the *True Briton* and *Sun* paſſim.

pain of having been so completely left in the lurch. There is now not even a decent retreat provided for them.

"But though such is the treatment which the principles of "the Rights of Man," and of the "Holy Duty of Insurrection," meet with in France, and on the part of him who should be their natural protector; it is by no means the same, with respect to the encouragement which he may choose to give them in other countries. Though they use none of these goods in France for home consumption, they have always a large assortment by them ready for foreign markets. Their Jacobin orators are not to be looked for in the clubs at Paris, but in the clubs of London. There, they may talk of *exploding kings*, with other language of that sort: but should any orator more flippant than the rest, choose to hold forth in that strain, in the city where the Great Consul resides, in the metropolis of liberty, he would soon put him to silence in the way that we see adopted in the sign of the Silent Woman. Buonaparte, being vested, in virtue of the Rights of Man, with despotic power, can afford to sanction the preaching of those doctrines in other countries, of which he will not suffer the least whisper in his own. While he is at the head of an absolute Monarchy in France, he may be the promoter and champion of Jacobin Insurrections every where else. The abject as well as wicked nature of Jacobinism in this country, which, while it would rebel against the lawful authority of its own Government, is willing to enslave itself to France, finds no difficulty of allowing to him these two opposite characters; and I know no reason why we should suppose him disinclined to accept them.

"I must confess, therefore, that I see as little hope for us on this side, as I do on the other. In fact, if I could believe, in spite of all probability, that there was any remission of that purpose, which has never yet ceased for an instant—the purpose of destroying this country—such belief, however produced, must be instantly done away by a view of the conduct of France, in the settlement of this very treaty. There is not a line of it, that does not either directly point to the destruction of this country, or, by a course a little circuitous, but not less certain, equally tend to the same object."

Mr. W. proceeds to prove that the cessions which were so peremptorily insisted upon by Buonaparte, could not have been demanded from any other motive than a desire to ruin this country. He underrates, however, the extent of that encouragement which the first consul is desirous to give "to those absurd and mischievous doctrines" which have the destruction of loyalty for their object. For even in Paris these doctrines are tolerated, as will appear from the following passage extracted from a book published at Pari, during the negociations between lord Hawkesbury and citizen Otto: "*telle a toujours ete l'extravagance et l'injustice de* Souverains, *de voir les peuples confies a leur government, comme un bien propre dont ils pouvoient disposer*"—"Such have *ever* been the extravagance and injustice of Sovereigns, that they have regarded the people entrusted to their government, as their absolute property, of which they could dispose at their pleasure." Such is the language encouraged by the *Anti-Jacobin* Buonaparte, who has the effrontery to complain of the freedom of the British press, and we mistake not, to have instructed his *citizen minister* in this country, to remonstrate against all reflections on his *immaculate* person and *perfect* government! Englishmen, Heaven knows! are degraded enough, but still not so degraded as to submit to the tyrannical mandate of a foreign usurper, who has no title to *power* but *possession*, and no claim to respect but such as the prince of darkness might enforce from his attendant demons!.

The orator, in comparing the conduct and designs of the French in respect of this country, with those of the Romans in respect of Carthage—a comparison, be it remembered, first made by the revolutionary hero Barrere—pays a just compliment to their turbulent republicans.

"This was at least the conduct of a great people, (the Romans) a people not to be put aside by every transient blast of fortune. They had avowed the destruction of Carthage; and they never relied from their design till they had seen it finally accomplished. The emulators of their fortune in the present day, are, in no less a degree, the emulators of their virtues; at least of those qualities, whatever they may be, that give to man a command over his fellows. When I look at the conduct of the French revolutionary rulers, as compared with that of their opponents; when I see the grandeur of their designs; the wisdom of their plans; the steadiness of their execution; their boldness in acting; their constancy in enduring; their contempt of all small obstacles and temporary embarrassments; their inflexible determination to perform such and such things; and the powers which they have displayed in acting up to that determination! when I contrast these with the narrow views, and paltry interests, the occasional expedients, the desultory and wavering conduct, the want of all right feeling and just conception, that characterize so generally the governments and nations opposed to them, I confess I sink down in despondency, and am fain to admit, that if they shall have conquered the world, it will be my qualities by which they deserve to conquer it. Never were there persons who could shew a fairer title to the inheritance which they claim. The great division of mankind made by a celebrated philosopher of old, into those who were formed to govern, and those who were born only to obey, was never more strongly exemplified than by the French nation, and those who have sunk or are sinking under their yoke. Let us not suppose, therefore, that while these qualities combined with these purposes shall continue to exist, they will never cease, by night or by day, in peace or in war, to to work their natural effect—to gravitate towards their proper centre; or that the bold, the proud, the dignified, the determined, those who *will* great things, and will stake their existence upon the accomplishment of what they have *willed*, shall not finally prevail over those who act upon the very opposite feelings; who will "never push their resistance beyond their convenience;" who ask for nothing but ease and safety; who look only to stave off the evil for the present day, and will take no heed of what may befal them on the morrow. We *are* therefore, in effect, at war at this moment: and the only question is, whether the war, that will from henceforward proceed under the name of peace, is likely to prove less operative and fatal, than that which has hitherto appeared in its natural and ordinary shape. That such is our state, is confessed by the authors themselves of the present treaty, in the measures which they feel it necessary to recommend to the house. "When did we ever hear before of a large military establishment necessary to be kept up in time of peace? The fact is, that we know that we are not at peace; not such as is fit to be so called, nor that in which we might hope to sit down, for some time at least, in confidence and security, in the free and undisturbed enjoyment of the blessings which we possess. We are in that state, in which the majority I believe of those who hear me, are in their heart more desirous that we should be, than in our present prostrate and defenceless situation, they may think it prudent to avow; in a state of armed truce; and then the only question will be, at what price we purchase this truce; what our condition will be while it lasts; and in what state it is likely to leave us, should it terminate otherwise than we are willing to suppose."

Mr. Windham then considers the relative state of such a peace and of continued warfare, and clearly proves that, even in point of pecuniary interests, the latter would have been preferable to the former. His observations on this part of the subject are particularly striking, and merit the closest attention.

We would fain follow this eminent statesman through his admirable remarks on the danger to which the morals of the country will be exposed from an unrestrained intercourse with France; but we have already exceeded the limits usually allotted to such an article; we can therefore only extract a few more lines.

"What are we to think of a country, that having struck out of men's minds, as far as it has the power to do so, all sense of religion, and all belief of a future life, has struck out of its system of civil policy the institution of marriage? That has formally, professedly, and by law, established the connexion of the sexes, upon the footing of an unrestrained concubinage? That has turned the whole country into one universal brothel? That leaves to every man to take, and to get rid of, a wife, (the fact, I believe, continues to be so) and a wife in like manner to get rid of her husband, upon less notice than you can in this country, of a ready furnished lodging?

"What are we to think of uniting with a country, in which such things have happened, and where for generations the effects must continue, whatever formal and superficial changes prudence and policy may find it expedient to introduce into the things themselves?"

We now take our leave of one of the most important speeches ever delivered in the parliament; requesting our readers to observe, that the intention audaciously imputed to Mr. W of wishing to wage an *eternal* war with France, and of urging the minister never to conclude with her until monarchy should be restored, is here proved to be an impudent falsehood, propagated for the worst purposes of party.

From the Gazette of the United States.

DECIUS tenders the homage of his highest consideration to the sage of Clonmel; congratulates him on the triumph of republicanism in the department, whereof Clinton is Pro-Consul; thanks him for the notice he has condescended to bestow on the letter of D. and begs the like favour for his future lucubations on the several items of the famous report.

Decius also begs leave to decline an acceptance of the compliment paid to his "lofty and sublime style"—and assures the Cosmopolite, that he feels neither private pique, nor personal resentment, against the Gileses and Williamses *et hoc genus omne;* that he wishes, ardently wishes the people to 'look for facts only,' and that he utterly disclaims any intention of deceiving or misleading—having no hopes or expectations, but such as are common to all his fellow-citizens; and deeply regretting (his views being totally independent of this or any other administration) that the present administration have so acted as *not to disappoint* him in any of his fears.

Previous to entering upon any further observations on the mighty discoveries of Nicholson, Giles, Williams and Elmendorf, as promulgated in thier notorious report, it will be proper to remark, that the value of these their discoveries cannot be justly appreciated, unless some attention be paid to the time which was employed in raking them together, and to the time at which the report was presented to congress. "The doors of honour and confidence" had been entered on the 4th of March, by the leaders of the band; and about nine months thereafter this committee was appointed. The inquisitive and prying spirit of Gallatin, had not been idle during this time, and it would not be hazarding a contradiction to assert, that on the day of the appointment of the committee, all the delinqencies, if we must for a moment call them so, stated in this report, were fully known to him, and that he could, in one week, have stated in a manner sufficiently intelligible to authorize them to report, every one of the transactions noticed, and every circumstance that had relation to them. He had sifted them thoroughly before the meeting of congress, his readiness to communicate them is not to be doubted, and yet this report was the employment of the leisure hours of the patriotic committee for five whole months, and then made its appearance on the eve of an adjournment for seven months. Perhaps, however, they could not bring their feelings to a sufficient degree of callousness with a shorter time for preparation.

Or was it, that when Gallatin told them in the outset, "Gentlemen, these are all the transactions of the past administrations to which you can impart the least shade of impropriety," they doubted even his word, and went to rummaging for themselves? Or, were they apprehensive that the federal members would, if opportunity had been given them, have proved to the satisfaction of every one the foulness and falsity of their criminations? Thus to hold up men, at least as good as themselves, to obloquy, without giving them or their friends a chance of being heard in their behalf, for seven long months is too monstrous; it is worthy only of the most debased understrappers of the faction. To punish conduct like this in any other station in life, I would say,

"*I'd put in every honest hand a whip,*
"*To lash the rascals naked thro' the world.*"

But seated on high as these people are, to their consciences and their constituents, we will leave them. If they cannot feel remorse, they must at least feel as much torture as I could wish them, in finding themselves driven to dread an alternative—compelled to make such a report as they have made, or to be silent.

Mr. Stoddert's letter is so complete and satisfactory a defence of his conduct in the purchase of the navy yards, that little need be said further on that subject. True, we find no law appropriating money for the purchase of navy yards; but will any man dissent from the proposition laid down by Mr. S. that the grant of a power to do any particular thing, necessarily carries with it a grant of a power to use all lawful means to effect it? The incidents pass by a grant of the principal—"*accessionem sequitur suum principale.*"—There is no appropriation for paying the wages of people who may be employed in building the ships. Where is the appropriation for paying hire of navy yards for the building of our frigates? There are hundreds of incidental and contingent expences which are not legalized by being specifically mentioned in the bills of appropriation, because of the heretofore undenied acceptation of this maxim; and if, as Mr. Stoddert avers to be the case, (and no man who knows the clearness of his head and the soundness of his heart will doubt it) more expence has been incurred in the improvements made on private property, and useless to the public, when the ships were finished, and in the employment of laborers, whose services under a different system might have been dispensed with," if, I say, these expences, which were incurred under the system of hiring navy yards for the building of our new frigates, exceeded the sum paid for the six navy yards purchased for the United States by Mr. Stoddert, surely he is justified before his country, to whose justice he has appealed from the condemnation pronounced against him by partial judges; and from his country he will receive not a tame acquittal, but a lively testimony of their approbation.

But the behaviour of the committee towards Mr. S. must not pass without notice—At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the day preceding that on which they had determined to present their report, they sent him a note, desiring to know by what authority six navy yards had been purchased whilst he was secretary of the navy, and requiring an answer by ten in the forenoon of the next day. Mr. S. did not suppose himself in the power of the Star-Chamber or Inquisition, he supposed that although he was to answer to enemies, those enemies were gentlemen; he accordingly answered them in season. Leaving the merits of this defence entirely out the question, let us ask, would it have been more than a matter of common right, to permit the defence to accompany the accusation? The less satisfactory the defence, the better would the accusation be authenticated. But if (as is the case in every unprejudiced man's opinion) the letter is a complete and satisfactory justification of his conduct, nothing, not the bitterest rancour of party animosity, can excuse their publishing the charge, after receiving that letter, or publishing it without suffering the explanation or information, which they had themselves called for, to accompany it. To hear both sides before proceeding to judgment is a good general rule; these men were not, by their appointment, constituted public accusers; and by endeavouring to appear as such, instead of assuming the dignified attitude of impartial examinants or judges, by concealing or withholding evidence in their possession, which it was their duty to make public, they have divested themselves of all title to that respect which the representatives of the people should always strive to retain, and stamped on their production the character which the Aurora and Examiner, and *documents* like those, have for some time past enjoyed.

When thus charges made in the report against honorable men shall once have been thoroughly examined and generally understood (and I trust this will be very soon) the people will see to what miserable shifts their hallowed hearted friends are driven; they will weigh the justice of these exparte condemnations, in favour of which the plea of not guilty is entered up as confession of the charge; they will pay a just tribute to the virtue of those much injured men whose names have been so indecorously bandied about by the imps of faction; they will consider what disclosures a five months minute examination of the transactions of twelve years has made; and, rejoicing in finding how well their confidence was once bestowed, learn in future to trust those who never deceived them.

DECIUS.

NEW-YORK, July 7.

It be recollected that some time since we promised to present our readers with a review of the *History of the Administration of John Adams, by Wood.* Various circumstances have interfered to delay it till this morning; but we had hardly begun it when the author brought his note which follows in this evening's paper. As it is uncertain what part of the history may be left by him at last, after the corrections he had promised, it seems proper to wait for those corrections before particular remarks are made. It is now in some measure in the power of Mr. Wood to atone for the shameless calumnies which have been there collected together, and we cannot but hope he will embrace the opportunity.

FOR THE EVENING POST.

To Messrs. George Thatcher *and* Dwight Foster, *of Massachusetts.*

Gentlemen,

The brief sketches given of your characters in the history of president Adam's administration were drawn from from Callender's Prospect, and his other works. I having however discovered previous to my negociation with Mr. Burr, from a most respectable channel, that Mr. Callender had misrepresented your actions in an eminent degree, I had determined upon reprintinting those sheets which contain the characters of the members of congress, and of correcting several other like errors in an appendix,—The publication of the history without my knowledge and consent, after being suppressed, prevented these corrections taking place: I therefore consider it as an incumbent duty to make this public apology through the medium of the newspapers, unsolicited either by you or your friends, which I flatter myself will be deemed sufficient until the appearance of a pamphlet now preparing, correcting erroneous impressions, giving a statement of the various sources from which I obtained my information, and the circumstances attending the suppression.

I remain, gentlemen,
With the greatest respect,
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN WOOD.

N. B. The several printers in the United States are requested to republish the above.

From the American Citizen.

Mr. Duane in his last Aurora is pleased to observe that "the faction (meaning the federal faction) does not possess a single character worthy of biographical record, or whose private or public worth has entitled them to a place, except in that stupid and vapid production, the *notorious* and *suppressed history* of *John Adam's* administration."

This observation I certainly would have passed over in silence, like other newspaper squibs, had not Mr. Duane, in a conversation when in this city at the book fair, unfolded to me the cause of his displeasure.

Mr. Duane and I before that period had never seen each other, but we had corresponded on the subject of Adams' administration, and he had communicated to me many of the most material facts in a series of letters. These letters I put into the hands of Mr. Burr when the project of a new edition was depending, on the faith of having them returned; but Mr. Burr, either through mistake or design, carried them off to Washington, the knowledge of which gave Mr. Duane no small uneasiness.

When Mr. Duane arrived at New-York, I waited upon him for the express purpose of apologizing for the circumstance of shewing his letters to Mr. Burr, but no apology could be received, as in his opinion shewing confidential letters, though on a political subject, to such a person as Mr. Burr, was an unpardonable act.

His next object of censure was the character I had given of Mr. Hamilton, which character he regarded as only intended to compliment a person with whom most of the evils of the late administration had originated, and whose literary talents were not (in Mr. Duane's opinion) superior to those of any newspaper scribbler. A dispute having arisen on this question, we parted, not on the most friendly terms.

These circumstances I have thought proper to give to the public at present through the medium of your paper, but shall enter into a further detail of them in a pamplet respecting the transaction of the suppression, now preparing for the press.

JOHN WOOD.

Pine-street, 6th July, 180.

BALTIMORE, July 10.

A numerous and respectable party of federal republicans celebrated the 4th of July, at Charlestown, Cæcil county, on Monday last, where harmony and social intercourse prevailed. The company dined under a tent prepared for the occasion, and appointed P. Thomas, esquire, president, and John Miller, esquire, vice-president.—The president then made the following address to the company:

Fellow Citizens,

We have been told, and all of us believe, that there are times for all things, and happy should I be could I consider this epoch as a time for the American people to rejoice—to assemble as formerly in the confident strength of their union, and the glory of their power. But departed is the time, and doubtful its return, when the war-worn soldier shall meet the companion of his labors and sharer of his fame, without distrust. Such are the unfortunate events of the present period, that although equal virtue and equal attachment to our country and constitution exist in different minds, yet the machinations of designing men have so worked upon the understandings of many persons, possessed of the best intentions, as to induce them to discard men whose political career commenced with the revolution, and whose virtues will be the theme of future ages. Every person present can call to his recollection, some evidence of this fact, and the annals of this time will furnish the historian with ample materials to transmit to posterity the malice with which an infuriated executive has pursued and driven from office men who had made the public good their end.—Neither obscurity of birth, nor want of influential connections, stood in the way to preferment, under the late order of things—Merit and abilities came up for a memorial, and integrity and talents found their due reward.—How sad the reverse!—On this auspicous day, sacred to the cause of America, that instead of listening to details filled with the applauses due our national greatness, we have to reflect that the voice of the people has placed on the pinnacle of our government, a man who spurns at the services rendered in the revolution, and by whom virtue is left to reward its votaries. Perhaps e're the 4th of July, is marked in another callender, the people who boldly dared in the sacred cause of liberty and man, may be consigned to receive a foreign yoke, and a foreign power! That your souls disdain the thought, and that your arms would repel the attempt, I have no question—but vigilance and prudence are as necessary in the camp as bravery in the field. Let us devote something to those principles, and every one of us exhort his neighbor to judge for himself; to look into the book of our public transactions and to reflect whether such men, and such measures as are there exhibited give a confident hope that our political bark will escape all the dangers that threaten without, and menace us within.

Let us consider whether measures calculated to divide, are not intended to destroy. Let us look back in our own time, and we shall find those heroes who obtained for us our glorious independence, forming a constitution and administering a government to the happiness of all America, we shall also find "when in the full-tide of successful experiment," a miscreant band opposing the laws, and bidding defiance to its officers, and influenced by a Genevan adventurer, who now fills the first department in our treasury, and to whose fidelity the tax on our industry is all consigned. By what magic influence is the spirit of Americans so deceived! Who of all the American people that witnessed the revolutionary struggle, could have supposed that the influence of a Washington, who at the head of an unpaid, undothed, and almost unfed yeomanry foiled the forces of the most warlike nations of Europe, and by his magnanimity and virtue so greatly contributed to the establishment of a constitution and government, founded on the purest principles of republicanism; and when in the practice of every virtue, and in the administration of that government, should have his influence destroyed by the intrigues of a man who, in the hour of danger, deserted his post, and, in the time of prosperity and safety, was ever anxious to destroy that excellence which he could not imitate.—That miscreants should seek for favor under the fostering wing of discontent, is not to be wondered at; but that the good sense of our country should give way to the fallacious and insidious councils of such as are without character or attachment, is truly marvellous. Painful is the reflection, that on this day, when past services and generous reward was the theme of panegyric, that we have to recount the sad reverse. No longer does ministerial favor rest on those, who in defiance of rapids, mountains and climate, held their fearless way, to win their country's cause, or lose themselves on British ramparts or Canadian snows. The blood stained march to Trenton, and the hard-fought battles of the war, are no more remembered, and the veteran is driven from office, to procure subsistence by the labor of those limbs which have been scarred in the service of his country. The fact,

and the reaſon for it is equally notorious; but, however, this conſolation awaits, that in America it is no ſhame to have been the friend of Waſhington. The removal from office will be amongſt the brighteſt records of their fame, and hence the world does know "that vice prevails, and impious men bear ſway." Such men as are ready to ſacrifice at the ſhrine of popularity their country's ſafety and happineſs; who at a day when doubt and anxiety filled every reflecting mind as to the termination of a war which was unexampled in modern times, for the devaſtation and barbarity which marked its progreſs id the old world, and from the evils of which we were (in a great meaſure) preſerved by the wiſe and firm meaſures of an adminiſtration, unequalled for its virtues; I ſay at that eventful period, have we not ſeen thoſe theoretical and deiſtical philoſophers endeavoring to ſap the foundation on which all our hopes had reſted, and to make way to a repeal of the tax on whiſkey; they have proſtrated every means of preſent defence againſt a ſavage people, whoſe myrmidons, we are told, ſoon will land on the ſhores of our weſtern world. From every thing on which we can ground an opinion, a ſyſtem has been regularly purſued to ſurrender our ſovereignty to a nation who have ſubmitted their happineſs to a deſpot. To prove this to the ſatisfaction of every unprejudiced mind, it would be only neceſſary to advert to the conduct of many of the characters now in power, and we ſhall find amongſt them thoſe who by falſehoods and hypocriſy have cauſed rebellion to rear its dreadful front amongſt our citizens, and obliged our government to put on the countenance of ſeverity, and exhibit the energy of thoſe principles at which it is the folly and wickedneſs of the preſent rulers to level a deadly blow. Few perſons are ſtrangers to the manner in which that buſineſs commenced, and we have all felt the burthen of that tax which was neceſſarily raiſed to defray the expence of organizing and marching the militia to cruſh an inſurrection, promoted by men whoſe nod now governs our country, and who, in the dangerous hour, when civil diſcord threatened to ſhake our conſtitution to its centre, wiſhed for the arrival of a Gallic army to decide our fate, and fix us under the juriſdiction of a faction here, who have acknowledged as their chief an alien, and in conjunction with his aſſociate, has ever been endeavoring to ſtop the wheels of our government, when they progreſſed with truth and honor.

They have now the reins, and the ſecretary of the whiſkey inſurrection (a factious foreigner, who oppoſed the adoption of our conſtitution) is intruſted with the principal direction of the vehicle, and if the confidence of America is continued we muſt ſurely run to ruin. Thoſe, perſons, who, we once fondly believed, would have ſtood as a rampart around the tree of our hope, are chiefly removed, and the axe of deſtruction is reared, and ready to be laid at the root. The voice of the people alone can ſtay deſtruction. Deception marches in the preſidential van, and deſolation muſt bring up the rear.—Anarchy with her twin daughters, venality and vice, ſtand ready to tumble our boaſted conſtitution from its once envied height, to the lowest abyſs of wretchedneſs. No more proud in republican rulers do we ſtand, like the firm and towering oak of the foreſt, who regardleſs hears the roaring of the ſtorm, whilſt the yielding willow bends and the brittle pine is ſnapt from its baſe. An enemy threatening our borders, and alarming commotions diſturbing our domeſtic tranquility, ought to have rouſed the vigilance of our government, and cauſed it to adopt ſuch meaſures as would have enſured to us ſafety and protection. But in order to deceive and deſtroy, you are told that the public debt is to be immediately paid, although the internal taxes are repealed. Certainly ſuch duplicity alone is ſufficient to give the ſtamp of infamy to a ſet of men who are arrogantly and excluſively ſtiling themſelves republicans. From true republican characters the world has witneſſed an adminiſtration incapable of fraud or deceit; to whom political perſecution was unknown, and whoſe juſt and mild adminiſtration paſſed over without one ſcar from the ſword of civil diſcord, or one tint of blood appearing on the gordion band that unites our conſtitution and government. Neither, my fellow-citizens did any approved officer of that government, for the ſpace of twelve years, embezzle one cent of the public money; all their tranſactions have been looked at by the jaundiced eye of malice, and nothing but a conduct that does them the higheſt honor is diſcovered, and the voice of truth is now calling to their enemies to ceaſe biting, for they gnaw againſt a file. Our redoubted financiers, as I mentioned before, tell us that they have paid the public debt; but how? By borrowing of one foreigner, and becoming indebted to him for the amont we owe to another, and then claim our high approbation of their conduct, whilſt under every pretence our funds are laviſhed unneceſſarily away. The repairs to French ſhips of war have coſt us not a little, and if a mode lately made public is continued we have great reaſon to believe that much of our wealth will be laviſhed on the bloated catiffs of preſidential favor. In caſe of war or embarraſſment, the impoſt on the neceſſaries of life muſt be augmented. An extenſion of impoſt on ſalt, bohea tea, coffee, brown ſugar, molaſſes, &c. muſt ſupply the loſs of the tax on carriages, refined ſugars, ſtampt paper, whiſkey, &c. In caſe of war, money muſt be raiſed, or a degraded ſtate of vaſſalage ſubmitted to. You are therefore either to become an eaſy prey, or ſupport a war by a tax on the neceſſaries of life, whilſt many of the luxuries have ceaſed to yield that ſupport which the wiſdom of the late adminiſtration had drawn from them. The advantages of our trade are ſolely relied on for the ſupport of government, a ſubſtantial evidence of the propriety of the meaſures adopted by the late ſyſtem of politics for its preſervation, and our gratitude is called forth to thoſe gallant men who diſplayed ſuch proweſs with our infant navy. Soon was our coaſt freed from the depredations of thoſe wretches who had pillaged our unarmed ſhips, and taken our citizens into ignominious and barbarous captivity.—No longer did they dare to avail themſelves of the permiſſion given them, by a miniſter of our land, who, in defiance of the rights of his country, offered to the French nation a ſacrifice of all our merchantmen. Such baſeneſs was prevented as ſoon as it was known to our beloved and lamented Waſhington, and the degraded miniſter was obliged diſgracefully to return to his injured country, where, after avowing the fact, his abettors procured for him the higheſt honor that his native ſtate could beſtow. Contraſt, my fellow-countrymen, the different conduct of the different men: On the one ſide you ſee a Munroe, the repreſentative of his country, offering up to the French, what are now eſteemed the ſinews of your wealth, and after returning with this load of infamy to his government, you ſee him by the democratic band rewarded with the government of a powerful ſtate, and all the party ſtriving to do him homage—On the other hand, you ſee the gallant Truxton and his brave aſſociates, who glorioufly defended the commerce of their country, and the honor of our flag, reviled, condemned and inſulted, by a ſet of type-men, who, fix the implements of the preſs, according to the miniſterial nod. But this conduct cannot long prevail. The injuries done to the meritorious citizens of our country, will call for vengeance on their enemies, and the brave Rodgers muſt obtain retribution for the cruelty he experienced in a diſmal dungeon, where the mandates of a French miniſter confined him for no other reaſon than having nobly faced the foes of Columbia, and to add every indignity, when they thought proper for him to be diſcharged, ordered him to depart from their ſhores, and tell his country the treatment he had met with. I cannot conclude my addreſs to you without again entreating your vigilant attention to the preſent ſtate of our affairs—Be aſſured that it is neceſſary to be ready to render every ſervice you are able to perform to your country, and I truſt that a proper exerciſe of thoſe powers, which God and the conſtitution has extended to the American people, will yet ſave us from the premeditated evils of our worſt of enemies, and thoſe nations who anxiouſly with our downfall will vainly look for an accompliſhment of their purpoſes. "The day ſtar" of federaliſm ſhall again illumine our weſtern hemiſphere, and the guardian angel of liberty ſhall riſe with the ſeraph of religion, and direct us to the conſummation of all that man can wiſh for.

After the delivery of the above, the following Toaſts were drank:

1. The day we have met to celebrate.
2. The United States of America.
3. The memory of General Waſhington.
4. The memory of the heroes who fought and bled for the independence of our country.
5. The army and navy of the United States.
6. May an independent judiciary preſide in our courts.
7. The minority in congreſs, the real friends to the people—may their virtues and talents be duly appreciated.
8. Our miniſter at the court of Great Britain.
9. Our commiſſioners at the court of Great Britain.
10. The ſtate of Maryland—A change of men and meaſures.
11. Political damnation to the violators of the conſtitution.
12. The fiery ordeal to pretended patriots.
13. A ſpeedy reſurrection to the energies of federaliſm.
14. May the rays of truth diſpel the miſts of jacobiniſm.
15. Agriculture, commerce, arts, and manufactures.
16. The fair daughters of Columbia.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the preſident. A ſtrict union to the real friends of America.

By the vice-preſident. May the ſtorms of confuſion baniſh faction and land us ſafe in the harbor of unity—and Jefferſonian principles find an enternal ſleep.

Jeremiah Coſden, eſquire. Alexander Hamilton—May his talents, wiſdom and patriotiſm, be not loſt to the United States.

William Alexander, eſquire. May the ſun of federaliſm never ſet, whilſt the ſun of righteouſneſs ſhines.

Samuel Hogg, eſquire. May every man be what he appears to be.

By major Dallam. General Pinkney—the man who would not forfeit his word to become preſident of the United States.

Mr. Gaſton. America—may all her ſons have her intereſt at heart.

Doctor Black. May the Federal cauſe be ever ſupported, although ſhaken by Jacobinic faction.

Mr. J. W. Giles. May the *axe* of the preſent adminiſtration never be held up as a precedent for future preſidents.

Captain Welſh. An old hat well cock'd.

BOSTON, July 5.

We underſtand that the Refiners of ſugar at Baltimore received not long ſince written information from the commiſſioners of the revenue of the United States, that the ſtock of ſugars not ſent out from the ſugar houſes, nor ſold on the 30th of June, would be exempt from the exciſe. In conſequence of this communication, the refining of ſugar was continued, and conſiderable ſtock accumulated on hand. On the 28th June, two days prior to the operation of the laws repealing the internal taxes, a letter was received from the attorney general, ſtating that all ſugar on hand the 30th June, which have gone thro' the firſt proceſs muſt pay the exciſe. This the refiners deem a peculiar hardſhip, ſeveral of whom without redreſs be obtained will looſe the duty on from 100 to 200,000 lb. of ſugar. They have determined to take the advice of three of the moſt eminent counſel in Philadelphia—and if encouraged, ſtrenuouſly to treat "with oppugnation and diſreſpect" the attorney general's conſtruction of the law. Should they determine on doing this, we truſt that the refiners and diſtillers here who are alſo ſufferers, will zealouſly cooperate with their brethren at the ſouthward; and ſhould it be proved that the preſent adminiſtration has negligently and wantonly trifled with the property of any claſs of citizens, we hope it may meet the deteſtation ſuch conduct merits.

NEW-YORK, July 9.

IMPORTANT.

We learn from Captain Jackſon, who arrived here yeſterday in 12 days from St. Mary's, that juſt before he ſailed, he was informed by a Spaniſh gentleman of reſpectability, direct from Weſt-Florida, that the French had lately landed at that place 35,000 Troops. This news was generally believed at St. Marys, and filled them with apprehenſions of trouble from the French.

Capt. Jackſon alſo informs us, that one of Bowles' privateers had lately taken a Spaniſh brig bound from Havanna for St. Auguſtine, valued at 40,000 pounds ſterling—the ſame privateer had alſo captured a Spaniſh ſchooner loaded with flour; both of which were ſent into a port the weſt ſide of Caba, the name of which Captain Jackſon does not recollect.

We learn, by capt. Smith, arrived yeſterday afternoon in 11 days from Port-Republican, that the Fever ſtill raged among the French troops in St. Domingo, and carries off great numbers; they have from two to three days illneſs—It alſo prevailed in ſome degree among the Americans, on board the ſhipping, but with much leſs malignity. Touſſaint had departed ſome days before capt. S. ſailed. Perfect tranquility was reſtored, and the people enjoyed ſome confidence of their future ſafety.

Capt. S. in coming out of the harbor, fell in with the French Admiral Latouche, proceeding to take his ſtation of that place.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

From Cape-Francois.

Liberty! *Equality!*

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

ARMY OF St. DOMINGO.

PROCLAMATION.

Head-Quarters, at the Cape, 22d Prarial, [June 12] 10th year.

The general in chief of the colony of St. Domingo, to its inhabitants.

Citizens!

Touſſaint was a conſpirator: this you will be judges of by the incloſed letter, directed to citizen Fontaine. I thought it my duty not to endanger the tranquility of the colony. I cauſed him to be arreſted and embarked, and I ſend him to France, where he is to account for his conduct to the French government. In another letter directed to citizen Fontaine, he diſcharges heavy invectives againſt general Chriſtophe, and he complains that gen. Deſſalines has abandoned him.

He forbids Sylla to lay down his arms, and the cultivators to work on any plantation, but thoſe intended for proviſions.

He ſent one of his accomplices to gen. Deſſalines, to induce him not to ſubmit with good faith.

He depended much on Maſſinet, in St. Mark: he is arreſted.

I have inflicted puniſhment upon that miſcreant; and I order all the generals of diviſion of the army to compel all the cultivators who are ſtill in arms, in the mountains, to retire to their duty.

The cultivators are not the moſt guilty—it is thoſe that miſlead them; in conſequence of which every commandant of the national guard, every officer, overſeer or planter, who ſhall be found in armed meeting, ſhall immediately be ſhot.

As to the inhabitants of Ennery, I order that they ſhall be immediately diſarmed, for having been ſo tardy in ſubmiſſion.

General Bennet ſhall cauſe this order to be executed.

The Chief of the general ſtaff ſhall cauſe the preſent order, together with general Touſſaint's letter, to be printed, publiſhed and poſted; and he will, with all ſpeed poſſible, ſend it to the whole army throughout the colony.

(Signed) LE CLERC.

Copy of Ex-General Touiſſaint's Letter, to Citizen Fontaine.

You give me no news. Endeavor to ſtay at the cape as long as you can.

It is ſaid that gen. Le Clerc is in a ſtate of bad health at Tortuga—this you muſt be very particular about informing me of.

You muſt ſee—, for arms from Americ (Nouville.*) As to the flour, for we are in want of ſome of the laſt kind, it ought not to be ſent without paſſing through Savna, that we may know the depot where it might be placed with ſafety.

If you ſee the general in chief tell him poſitively, that the cultivators won't obey me. They want to make them work at Hericourt, but the overſeer ought not to do it.

I aſk you if we can bribe ſome of the attendants of the general in chief that we might free D————,† he would be very uſeful to us, through his credit both in America and ſome where elſe.

Inform Gengembre that he muſt not leave the Borgne, where it is ne-

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* It is underſtood by "Nouville," the United States.

† Suppoſed to mean Develcourt, one of Touſſaint's aid-de-camps.

ceſſary that the cultivators ſhould not work.

Write to me at the planters Nojar.

(Signed) TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

True copy from the original,

The general of Diviſion, chief of the general ſtaff of the army,

DUGUA.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1802.

DIED, lately, in Cherſterfield county, univerſally regretted, Col. BERNARD MARKHAM. By this melancholy event, his family have ſuſtained an irreparable loſs; the community, a reſpectable and uſeful member of ſociety; and the county and neighbourhood, an active, upright and intelligent magiſtrate. He was an affectionate huſband, a tender parent, and a ſincere friend. The regret occaſioned by his death, ſufficiently demonſtrates the eſteem in which he was held. His merits when living, need not the feeble aid of panegyric; his relatives, friends and acquaintance will ever venerate his memory.

Winchester, July 7.

The painful taſk devolves upon us to announce the death of Gen. DANIEL MORGAN. After a long and ſevere illneſs, he yeſterday morning quitted this tranſitory world for the world of ſpirits, in the 66th year of his age, there to join his com-patriots in arms. Yes, Morgan is added to the liſts of departed heroes! with Waſhington, Green, Warren, Montgomery and Wayne, whoſe names will be revered whilſt memory holds a ſeat in an American breaſt.

To enumerate his heroic exploits during the conteſt with G. Britain, which ended in the eſtabliſhment of the Indedendence of theſe United States, would require the pen of a more able panegyriſt. Should the writer of this article make the attempt, the ſubject would be too copious for a newſpaper.—Hiſtory has done juſtice to his name, and will hand it to poſterity as an example of cool, undaunted and determinate bravery. Suffice it to ſay that his expedition to Quebec, in which he ſurmounted, with his brave aſſociates, to the aſtoniſhment of his country, every difficulty and danger which human nature can be expoſed to, and the battle of the Cowpens, in which he completely routed and captured a ſuperior force, will long be themes on which an American tongue will delight to dwell. No man knew better how to gain the love and eſteem of his men; where he led they always followed with alacrity and confidence.

For his victory at the Cowpens, congreſs preſented him with a medal of Gold, and the legiſlature of Virginia an elegant Sword and pair of Piſtols, as teſtimonials of the exalted opinion they entertained of his great military genius.

The friends of Mr. THOMAS REEVES, *merchant in* London, *are reſpectfully informed,*

That the BRIG

Mariner,

Captain *Archibald Heartley,*

WILL complete her loading at Weſt-Point, on York River, where ſhe will be ready to receive Tobacco to his addreſs by the 23d of this preſent month. The Mariner is a fine new Britiſh built brig, and will carry 350 hogſheads.—As moſt of her cargo is engaged, thoſe who may pleaſe to favor Mr. Reeves with conſignments in her, will have them ſent to Weſt-Point by the 23d current, or as ſoon after as poſſible, or ſend their commands to the ſubſcriber, who will attend to their execution.

BENJ'N. DAY.

Fredericksburg, 10th July, 1802. 2w.

FOR SALE,

By public auction, on Wedneſday the 21ſt inſt. for caſh, one moiety or half part of the Schooner

Favourite,

NOW lying at Nicolſon's Wharf—being the other half of ſaid veſſel which is advertiſed for ſale, by the executors of George Nicolſon, deceaſed.

William W. Weymouth.

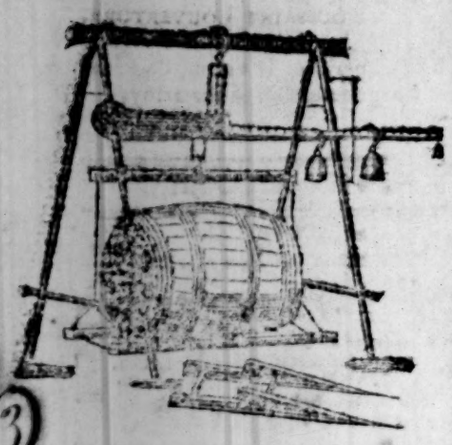
Richmond, July 12, 1802. 2†

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Juſtice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pomfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

Patent Balance.



THE great accuracy, convenience and dispatch, besides economy of expence, labor and time, attendant on this very useful improvement in the art of weighing, induce a general belief that it will soon supersede every other kind of beam, especially as orders are now receiving for the West-India Markets. Its utility wants only to be known, to insure that general approbation, which has attended it wherever used. Beams of various sizes, from pounds to tons, can be furnished on application to

E. W. ROOTES,
Agent to the Patentee.

Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

Azmistead Anderson,

Of the late firm of Austin & Anderson,)

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced business in the

Commission Line,

In the brick corner house, just below the Capitol, and nearly opposite the Post Office. He has a commodious LUMBER-HOUSE, convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce will be received on STORAGE. All those who may favour him with a preference, may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid to their commands.

Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

THE friends of Mr. DAVID BUCHANAN, of London, are informed, that he will receive Consignments, on which, if required, the Subscribers will make advances in Sterling or Current Money.

THE BRITISH SHIP

Adventure,

Now loading at City Point, for London, will receive to his address 200 Hhds. Tobacco, if immediate application be made to *Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.* of Richmond, or to

BUCHANAN & POLLOK.

Petersburg, 14th June, 1802.

THIRD NOTICE,

In the case of Thomas Hooper, *a Bankrupt.*

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congress of the United States, passed on the fourth day of April, 1800, intituled "An act to establish an uniform system of "bankruptcy throughout the United "States," hath been awarded and issued against Thomas Hooper, late Merchant of the city of Richmond, in the eastern district of Virginia, and he has been declared bankrupt; he the said Thomas Hooper, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a majority of them, on Monday the 26th day of July inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Rising Sun tavern in the city of Richmond aforesaid, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects, when and where the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and those creditors who have not proved, are to come prepared to prove their debts, and those who have proved to assent or dissent to the allowance of a certificate of discharge.

JAMES THOMPSON,
JOHN CUNNINGHAM, } *Com'rs.*

July 6, 1802.

Mineralogy.

THE subscriber respectfully informs those persons it may concern, that he proposes remaining in or near to Richmond for three or four weeks longer, and will during that time examine Land for Coal or any other Minerals, and assay the Ores for any gentleman who may wish it. The terms will be found moderate, and the information given such as may be relied upon. Being much out of town, a note left with the Printer, or at Mr. Bookter's Tavern, will meet due attention.

B. HENFREY, *Mineralogist.*

N. B. Preparations are making for another exhibition of the NEW LIGHT, in a course of experiments which the Patentee flatters himself will meet with general approbation, as they will prove the utility of the discovery.

For Sale.

On Thursday the 5th day of August next, will be sold, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, for ready money, at Public Auction, the

Brick Tenement,

AT present occupied by Prosser and Moncure, and Shiphard & Bendle, which was conveyed to us by Deed of Trust on the 5th day of June, 1795, by Reuben Coutts, to secure the payment to Edward Garland, the sum of five hundred and forty pounds, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1802, together with the charges of sale, the expence of recording the Deed of Trust, and all other necessary charges.

Wm. DABNEY.
Wm. AUSTIN.

June 23d, 1802. [tdl]

Wm. & J. H. Fousbee,

HAVING every reason to believe that they are possessed of the *genuine* matter of COW-POX, inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that disease.

Should any gentlemen wish to prove their security by Vaccination, from the contagion of Small Pox by subsequent inoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a house for the purpose.

If however any should prefer to be inoculated for the *SMALL POX*, they may aplpy.

June, 4th, 1802.

Gilliat & Kirby,

Have received by the late arrivals their

Spring Goods,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Richmond, May 12, 1802. tf

John Henry,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

White and yellow Nankeens,
Complete table sets of blue and white China, of 156 pieces;
China Bowls of different sizes in tubs;
Imperial Tea;
Canton and Garden Fans; and
SEWING SILK:

Imported in the ship Mount-Vernon, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Canton, which with a a few puncheons of

High-proof W. I. Rum,

he will sell on moderate terms.

Richmond, 27th April, 1802. tf.

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

For Freight or Charter,

To Liverpool, Leith, Clyde, or a port in Ireland, the British Ship

MARY,

JOHN BRUCE, *Master,*

BURTHEN 350 Hhds. Tobacco, now lying at City Point, and will be ready to take on board in three weeks. Apply to Messrs. Robertson & Brown, Norfolk, or to

James & John Dunlop.

Petersburg, June 24, 1802. 4w

In Hanover County Court,

Februbry 26, 1802.

Nathan Thomas, Charles Thomas, Mordecai Thomas, and Absalom Thomas, *Plts.*
AGAINST
James Jones and John Jones, *Defendants.*
} *In Chancery.*

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country. On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Wednesday in July next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some public newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

(A Copy)—Teste, 12aw8w.

THO. POLLARD, D. C. C.

In obedience to a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery of the Richmond District, will be sold, for ready money, on Monday the 30th of August, at the late mansion house of Holt Richeson, deceased, in the county of King William, that valuable

Tract of Land,

LYING on Pomonkey River, and bounded partly by Cohoke Mill Creek, containing, by an old survey, 471 acres; also that valuable MILL, known by the name of Cohoke, and the Land annexed to her; about twenty likely NEGROES, among whom there are several valuable Black-Smiths and house Servants; the stock of Hogs, Horses, Cattle and Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c. by (6w)

The COMMISSIONERS.

King-William County, July 4, 1802.

I HEREBY caution the public against taking an assignment of a bond of mine, given to *William Austin*, as acting partner of the late house of *Austin & Anderson*, for the sum of £ 843: 10. 11 (which was executed the 2d inst. as I am determined not to pay it, unless he will take in payment their own note, which I have in my possession, and have proffered to Mr. Austin, who still has mine.

W. ANDERSON.

Caroline, June 29th, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the late firm of AUSTIN & ANDERSON, (either on note or open account) are earnestly requested to make them known to the subscriber on or before the 22d instant.

William Austin.

Richmond, July 8, 1802.

Proposals,

BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,

For re-printing, by Subscription,

THAT SCARCE & VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES

AND

OTHER PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

To which will now be annexed,

A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS

I. This work shall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 600 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half.

III. To those who wish to have their copies elegantly bound gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. As this is a work of great magnitude, and as much expense will be necessarily incurred, Two Dollars from each subscriber will be required in advance.

V. The price will be considerably enhanced to non-subscribers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE above publication was procrastinated on account of the copy-right being vested in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction with the subscriber. The public are therefore respectfully informed, that the work will be put to press, so soon as a sufficiency of subscribers are obtained to indemnify the expense of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former proposals was found too small; the subscriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that those who first intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their support, for so trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subscriptions received in Richmond at the Book-Stores of Messrs. *Pleasants* and *Prichard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Pomfrey*, book-binder.

Norfolk Borough:

At a Hustings Court held the 24th day of May, 1802.

John Cowper and Company, *Plaintiffs*,
AGAINST
Edward Goold and Son and John Granbery, *Def'ts.*
} In Chancery

THE defendants Edward Goold & Son not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants Edward Goold & Son do appear here on the 4th *Monday* & August next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the front door of the court-house of this Borough. And it is further ordered that the defendant John Granbery do not pay, convey away, or secret any of the debts or effects due from, or in his hands, belonging to the other defendants until the further order of this court.

(A Copy)—Teste,

2m. Wm. SHARP, C. N. B. C.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, at a dissolution of a Co-partnership in the year 1794, were and still are possessed of the several tracts of land herein after mentioned, which they have agreed to sell by Public Auction, at Fluvanna courthouse, on Monday the 27th of September next, being court day, and the sale to continue day after day, until the whole of the land is sold: it being the intention of the parties to close their accounts, there will be no delay of the sale, be the price what it may. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid down, or an approved acceptance payable in the city of Richmond, at the Eagle Tavern, in 60 days thereafter, the balance payable in three yearly equal instalments with interest from the day of sale. The land itself will be taken as security for the payment of the three instalments. The lands are held under different deeds and grants in Fluvanna and Albemarle counties as followeth:

300 Acres on the middle fork of Cunningham Creek;
150 Acres, joining the above;
124 1-4 Acres, joining the above;
108 Acres joining the above;
44 Acres, joining the above;
400 Acres of very valuable land, on the North Fork of the said Creek, called Sandwidges;
265 Acres, on the branches of Cary Creek;
375 Acres, joining the above;
74 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
73 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
200 Acres, on Racoon Creek;
50 Acres, on the Rivanna River, joining the lands of Patrick Woodson;
225 acres, on little Mechunk Creek;
1700 Acres, on the branches of Hardware, in the county of Albemarle.

Those lands are generally in their native state—very little has been cultivated, and the improvements are inconsiderable. The soil may be classed in general as good farming land, with a sufficient proportion of Meadow land. Every tract is covered with valuable timber, which is rapidly increasing in demand and price. The transportation to Richmond is easy and cheap. Some of the lands are immediately on navigation, and the most distant part not more than 6 or 7 miles. Those who are disposed to purchase, and wish to view the lands, will obtain a suitable guide for the purpose, by applying to *Duncan McLaughlan*, in the town of Columbia. Should purchasers be desirous of a division of any of the tracts, for their accommodation it will be complied with, provided they take the whole of the tract among them. By mutual agreement the whole proceeds of the sales are to be paid to *David Ross.*

David Ross.
Duncan McLaughlan.

Richmond, 18th June, 1802. tdf.

At a quarterly court continued and held for Gloucester county, the 8th day of June, 1802.

Thomas Stubblefield, Robert Stubblefield and Richard Coleman, securities for Elizabeth Tureman, now Elizabeth St. Laurence, for her administration of the estate of William Tureman, dec'd. to whom (as such) the said estate is by order of Gloucester court committed,
Complainants,
AGAINST
Henry St. Laurence and Elizabeth his wife, which Elizabeth is executrix of William Tureman, dec'd. and Christopher Pryor and John Lewis,
Defendants,
} IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Henry St. Laurence, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the complainants by Benjamin Dabney their attorney, IT IS ORDERED, That the said defendant Henry St. Laurence, do appear here on the first day of the next November term, and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court-house in this county; and it is further ordered, that the defendants Christopher Pryor and John Lewis, be restrained from paying to the other defendants any money in their hands (or debts due from them to the said defendants) but that they retain the same in their hands, subject to the further decree of this court. (Copy) (8w||)

THOMAS NELSON, C. G. C.

Thomas Rutherfoord & Co.

Have just received a Consignment of

4-4 IRISH LINENS,
well assorted;
A FEW CRATES
QUEEN's WARE,
And a Cargo of
LIVERPOOL STOVED SALT.

They have also on hand,

THIRTY HOGSHEADS OF GOOD
WEST-INDIA RUM,

Which articles they will dispose of on moderate terms.

Richmond, 7th June, 1802. 12awam

E. W. Rootes,

HAS FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, by the Ton,
3d, 4d, 5d, and 6d Nails.
Coffee, by the Barrel or Bag;
N. E. Rum, by the Hogshead or barrel;
Apple Brandy;
Pork, by the Barrel;
Shad, ditto;
Port Wine, by the Cask;
Sherry, ditto;
Cotton Cards, in assorted Boxes;
Wool ditto, ditto;
Isle of Wight BACON;
A large and general assortment of SHOES,

AND

Patent Balances.

Richmond, April 28th, 1802.

To the Patrons of the Virginia Gazette, & General Advertiser.

THE Accompts of the Editor of this paper with most of his friends, stand many years back unsettled. The period has arrived when he must from *necessity* obtain a close of them, and he sanguinely flatters himself that there is not a single individual with whom he has an open accompt, who will not promptly adjust it. To the individuals who owe, the payment will be trivial; but, when they are told the fact that in these small accompts the Editor has upwards of TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS standing, it will be at once admitted that the collection of them in the aggregate is to him all important. The very few to whom it may not be convenient to make that immediate payment, which is so material at this period to the Editor, will no doubt execute their notes upon the application of his agents for collection, in order to a final close of the accompts up to the periods stated.

The Friends of James Maury, Esq. of Liverpool, are respectfully informed that the British ship

Lovely Lass

Has arrived at City Point, for their accommodation.

TOBACCO will be received to his address, at the moderate freight of FIFTY SHILLINGS sterling, and 5 per cent. primage per Hhd. A considerable part of her cargo is engaged, but to give immediate dispatch to the ship, a few hogsheads will be taken on liberty of consignment. Those who wish to avail themselves of this favourable opportunity will please make immediate application to Messrs. Campbell & Wheeler, of Petersburg, or

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, July 6, 1802.

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100 *Dollars Reward.*

Ran away from the subscriber on the 28th of May, 1800, a negro man named

JIM or JAMES,

ABOUT 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, 25 or 26 years old, right black, thick lips, and remarkable big feet, with a lump upon the top of one of them, when he went off, as big as a hickory nut, which proceeded from a thorn being stuck nearly through. He stayed about Manchester until the month of August, from whence he went to City Point or Norfolk, and since I have heard of his going to Philadelphia and New-York on board of a vessel, which I am inclined to think he part of his time makes a practice of, and the balance of his time I am induced to believe he works about Norfolk or City Point, or on board of the vessels. I have several different times heard from him, and he was always engaged in business of that nature. He had when he left Manchester, by some means or other obtained a free pass, and I suppose passes as a free man. I am satisfied of his having been to Manchester frequently since his elopement, where he has a brother in the possession of Mrs. Leath, by the name of Simon, who I expect carried him down the river when he first went, and I have every reason to suppose he is at this time either at Norfolk or City Point.

I will pay the above reward to any one that will deliver him to me in the upper end of Buckingham, 23 or 24 miles above the courthouse, or secure him in any jail in this state and give me information so that I get him again the sum of fifty dollars.—I forewarn all masters of vessels from taking on board or carrying him out of this state.

THOMAS LOGWOOD.

May 16, 1802. (6w)

NOTICE,

In the matter of Thomas Hooper, *Bankrupt.*

THE subscribers being appointed assignees of the estate and effects of Thomas Hooper, late merchant of Richmond, bankrupt, all persons indebted to the said Thomas Hooper, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as are or shall be duly authorised by them.

Richard Denny,
Charles Spencer, } *Assignees.*

Richmond, July 8, 1802.